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is obligatory whenever the question before the committee is that of choosing the representatives of the Powers, to form part of the committee of discipline, of the committee of finance, or of the permanent commission and when it is a question of the nomination, dismissal, change, or advancement in the personnel.

The governors, chiefs of police, and moudirs, are responsible in all that concerns them for the enforcement of the sanitary regulations. They, as well as all civil and military authorities, must give their assistance when it is legally required by the agents of the health, maritime, and quarantine service, in order to insure the prompt execution of the measures taken in the interests of the public health.

All decrees and regulations previously made are abrogated in so far as they are contrary to the preceding measures.

The minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the president's decree which took effect November 1, 1893.

The treaty between the United States and Egypt concluded November 16, 1884, in Article II provides that no prohibitory measure shall be adopted in respect to the reciprocal import or export trade of the 2 countries, without being likewise extended to all other nations. It is nevertheless understood that this restriction shall not apply to such special measures as may be adopted by either country for the purpose of protecting itself against epizooty, phylloxera, or any other scourge, and also the treaty between Egypt and Greece of March 3, same year, and its provisions were made applicable to the United States for any impost levied by international sanitary boards.

In accordance with khedivial decree of January 3, 1881, the general regulations of 1883 and 1884, the expenses occasioned by the disinfection and manipulation of merchandise are chargeable to the merchandise, to defray the expenses of the new sanitary régime, the expenses for the execution of which are provided for by deducting from the surplus of the receipts of the light house administration or from any other account which may be deemed preferable, or by means of a loan negotiated by the council.

Ordinary expenses may be met, first by the establishment of a tax upon postal vessels which, up to that time, had been exempt from all sanitary tax; second, by a tax levied upon passengers, except pilgrims and the military, or by a tax levied upon the tonnage of ships passing through the Red Sea. Therein is also provided and made applicable the conditions under which untanned skins and animal products may be transported through or exported from Egypt, with accompanying certificates.

I have endeavored in the above and foregoing statements to show the origin and history of this objectionable tax, as required by the Department's instruction of October 3, and to cover all facts bearing upon and relative to the question of the existing sanitary tax imposed by the Egyptian Government on the export of hides.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. LONG,
Agent and Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

The plague at Hull.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *January 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last report the health of England has in general been good. As regards the plague at Hull

there have been 2 deaths, both members of the crew of the steamship *Friary*, making a total of 7 deaths from the crew of this vessel. There is 1 case of plague in the crew now convalescent, and the illness of the attending physician, mentioned in my last letter, is now believed to be plague. This is the only case that has occurred outside the crew of the infected vessel, and as the period of incubation has elapsed since the last contact of townspeople it is hoped there will be no further cases.

A vessel has recently arrived at Bristol from the Plate with rats aboard, infected with plague, but no cases of disease had appeared among the crew. The vessel has been quarantined.

Confirming my cablegram of to-day, I would state that the United States consul at Glasgow informs me that there were yesterday, January 29, 385 cases of smallpox in hospital in that city and that the disease was spreading. This is an increase of 180 cases during the past week.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *January 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual weekly report:

I have completed arrangements with the steamship companies to begin the inspection of Canadian passengers and will have the first ship on Tuesday next, while each line has notified me in writing that they will do all in their power to assist me. Until about April, there will only be 1 ship a week.

There have been 2 more cases of plague at Hull—one a member of the crew, and the other the doctor who first attended them aboard ship. Both persons had been under observation. I do not think there is at present any danger to the United States from that point. The papers continue to report cases of plague from Smyrna. There is probably, also, plague in Constantinople. It is rather significant that the Roumanian Government has refused to allow the Oriental express to run farther than Bucharest. The British medical journals of to-day take rather a gloomy view of the conditions of the plague situation on the Black Sea coast.

The health of Liverpool is better than the average, no cases of smallpox and typhus being reported for the past week.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Correction in regard to the report of plague on the steamship Highland Prince.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, *January 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, upon the arrival at this port last week of the British steamship *Highland Prince* from South American ports, the press reported that bubonic plague had broken out on board, resulting in the death of several of the ship's company.

Upon investigation, I learned that the report was not confirmed, but arose from the fact that this vessel was infected with plague on her outward passage from Antwerp.

Dr. Arthur R. Thomas of the United States Marine-Hospital Service,